THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 5, No. 29 | MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1916 | G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. G. M. GIBSON, M. D. C. M.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
PROVINCIAL CORONER
MUNSON, - - ALBERTA

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

WATCHMAKER
G. A. RICHARDSON
Watchmaker and Optician
Will be at Dr. Gibson's Drug Store Tuesday of each week.

List your sales with the
HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER
P. BATSON
Delia - - Alberta

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

DENTISTRY
DR. W. A. PIPER
Will visit
Delia on the 20th to 26th and Craigmyle 27th to 29th of each month
Head Office, Drumheller, 1st. ten days of each month until further notice.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Strayand Estray Ads. same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompanied by cash

Wanted

APPRENTICE WANTED—Boy to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Mail Office.

PRINTER WANTED—Compositor with two or three years experience. Apply at once to the Mail, Munson, Alta.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Brood mare 5 yrs old wt, 1350 lbs , well broke and sound, with or without foal. Also 2-yr. old gelding. Time until Jan. 1, 1917. L. A. Fetz, Delia.

FOR SALE—A 3-roomed furnished shack, built with 3 ply boards, papered and finished inside, price $200 or would trade for young cattle. Apply to F. Bennett.

FOR SALE—One grade Shorthorn Bull, 3 yrs. old. Apply to N. Beaudet, Munson, Alta. 27-29-p

Estrays

ESTRAY—On the premises of D. Marshall, Craigmyle, S. 25-30 17 W 4th, 1 bay gelding, white face, three white feet, wt. about 750 lbs., branded ℰ on right shoulder.

The "MAIL" after October 15th, will be raised to

$1.50 per yr.

RENEW NOW

Recruiting for the Navy

Recruiting officers are now visiting the cities and some of the larger towns in Alberta enlisting recruits for the Naval Service. Recruits will be accepted from the age of 18 years and up to 42 inclusive, and such recruits may look forward to a life of enthusiastic and healthy work for the good of the Empire. On joining up, the recruits will be sent to the naval barracks at Esquimalt, B. C., where they will receive a full kit of clothing and bedding, and their first instructions on how to become a sailor from a landlubber in a few weeks. In the course of time they will have opportunities of serving in various ships doing duty on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts.

Stonelaw Man Dies Suddenly

Ole Sorbie, a resident of the Stonelaw district was found dead in his room on Monday morning.

Deceased had been to Big Valley on Friday for a load of lumber and upon returning worked late that night. On Saturday morning when he did not come to work, a neighbor with whom he boarded called at his room over the creamery and found that he had expired during the night.

Cons. Tivy, of the R.N.W.M.P., and Coroner Gibson were notified and motored out to Stonelaw on Sunday. An investigation was made and as there was no evidence of foul play they decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Deceased was born in the south of Norway and had been employed at the Stonelaw creamery as buttermaker and was between 50 and 55 years of age. It is not known whether or not he has any relatives in this country.

Notice of Annual Meeting

A general meeting of the shareholders in the Morrin Local (50) of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company will be held in LaRoy's Hall on the 7th of October at 2.30 p. m.

Jas. A. Brown, Secretary.

YOUR WATCH NEEDS OILING

You oil your farm machinery every time you use it, why not give your faithful watch a good cleaning and oiling by an expert watchmaker

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

H. B. MOORE
Jeweller and Optician
Drumheller - Alta.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6388.

ADVERTISE IN THE "MAIL"---IT PAYS

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Ben Barth has purchased an auto and will be able to come to town in no time.

Mr. Erricson, who has been in the employ of the National Elevator here, has been transferred to Cereal.

Geo. Adrews and Ed. Barth took a flying trip to the former's homestead at Three Hill on Sunday.

Mrs. A. S. Flawn and children are visiting with Mrs. Clyde Chambers for a time.

Sergeant Giles of Munson made an earnest appeal to the young men of this district, on Sunday, to answer the country's call for men by joining the 187th which needs a number to make up the Battlion.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and son were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Southland.

The boys of the 175th who thot to have an extension of time for harvest have had to report for duty for overseas preparations.

H. Bennion of Calgary is visiting with Mrs. Parry and family.

The local Red Cross Branch received the following letter recently from provincial headquarters:

Dear Madam:

The Canadian Red Cross Society had decided to make a special gift of Christmas Stockings to all Canadians in hospitals this Christmas.

After consultation with Lady Drummond, it is thought advisable to prepare 15,000 of these stockings of this number the Alberta Provincial Branch has undertaken to supply 2,500. An ordinary sock, such as our Society is shipping constantly will be used for this purpose. It is propsed to fill one sock and send the other with it so that, in this way, a pair of socks will form a part of the Christmas gift. Socks will be filled with the following articles: pocket mirror, pocket pencil, a cheap style of pen, chewing gum, chicklets, handkerchiefs, writing paper, cigarettes, tobacco, pipe and peppermint. To reduce the cost and secure a uniform gift, it has been thought best to purchase the articles, required for filling these socks, wholesale and issue a special appeal to our Branches and other Societies interested, for cash contributions to be nesed in the purchase of these goods.

Money sent in for this purpose will be placed in a Christmas Stocking fund and credited, in this manner, to the Society sending it. The cost of filling each stocking is estimated at $1.50. All money should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Pinkham, Rex Theatre Building, Calgary.

All branches and other Socities having socks on hand are also requested to send these forward immediately to the Headquarters Depot, Calgary in order that they may be utilized in making up the required number of gifts. These stockings must be ready for shipment from Canada not later than the end of October.

"Mary E. Waagen"
Hon. Supt. Supplies Alberta
Provincial Branch

The Girls Big Three Class

At a meeting held on Saturday, Sept. 23rd the following program was adopted:

Mr. Rogers has offered to give us three lectures on how we got the Bible.

Saturday, Sept. 23rd, Mr. Rogers first lecture.

Saturday, Sept. 30th, Red Cross sewing.

Saturday, Oct. 7th, Mr. Rogers second lecture.

Saturday, Oct. 14th, address by Miss H. McDermid.

Saturday, Oct. 21st, Mr. Rogers third lecture.

Saturday, Oct. 28th, debate, resolved that summer is better than winter.

Lillian Murdoch

ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

At the police court on Tuesday, before Justice Sibbald, J. M. Doherty of Cranbrook, B. C., formerly resident some six miles north of town, was arraigned before the bench on a charge of cattle stealing. Sergt. Goodrich, of the R. N. W. M. P. arrested the accused at Cranbrook and arrived here with his charge on Monday night. Accused according to the evidence, had the estray animals (one cow and calf) in his possession for over four years, and failed to notify the authorities of same, hence the above charge. It would serve no useful purpose in going into details, beyond stating that the son of Doherty was a witness for the prosecution, and as such perjured himself to such an extent that he was placed in the cell, but was liberated later on bail to appear at the trial as a witness for the prosecution against his father. The latter was fined $100 and costs on the first charge, and committed to trial on the further charges of having calves (progeny of the estray cow) in his possession contrary to the regulations.

Mr. Moffat, of Calgary, acted as counsel for the defence.—Drumheller Review.

Shareholders Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Munson local of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., met in town on Saturday last for the transaction of general business and the election of a local board.

Mr. Brown a representative of the company, addressed the meeting and gave a report of the past year's work which has been a very successful one for the company. From Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 1, 1916, the company has handled a total of 19,018,400 bushels, of which the Munson local handled 137,339 bushels with an average of 217,453 bushels for the entire province, which is a very creditable showing.

The local directors elected for the coming year are: Jas. Russel, M. Turnbull, W. W. McGhee, Sarcee, E. C. Coulter and R. Fraser.

RED CROSS NOTES

"All that you do, do with your might.
Things done by halves are never done right."

Let us earnestly strive to put our best into everything. Next week is the week we have set aside for sending a shipment to the Ogden Home. Let each try and bring all the vegetables, fruit or pickles that they can spare to the Red Cross Rooms. Can we not all work together to make a generous shipment for our war veterans who have not yet recovered sufficiently to work?

Articles in the press giving accounts of sales of vegetables from Soldiers Convalescent Home might lead some to believe that contributions are not needed, but we are informed from headquarters that these sales are of vegetables raised by the men and go to their support. The Home depends entirely upon the local Red Cross Societies for supplies.

The Guild wishes to convey its thanks to Mr. Hutchings for generously offering the living room over the Royal Bank to the Guild for Red Cross purposes. We are very glad to avail ourselves of this kind offer, and will members please note that the Guild will hold their meetings there in future, on Wednesday afternoon.

This week we acknowledge with pleasure 1 helpless shirt from Miss Le'per. Please do not forget that articles cut out ready to be sewn will be given on request to anyone wishing to help us.

Teachers Courses at the Institute of Technology and Art leading to First Class Certificates.

Arrangements have been made whereby teachers holding Grade XI certificates may obtain a Grade XII or First Class Certificate while still remaining in charge of their schools. It has been the policy of the Department of Education to encourage teachers to equip themselves for public service to the highest point of efficiency. Many school boards have placed themselves on record as favouring the engagement of holders of First Class Certificates only. For higher academic qualifications evening classes, special courses and summer sessions have been of great value. The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art now offers extra-mural courses in any or all of the subjects required for Grade XII examination. Instruction and guidance will be rendered by the members of the staff, who are highly qualified specialists in the various departments. The system of tuition and instruction, and the confidential report of the staff will be recognized by the Department of Education. Classes by correspondence in the various subjects will be started not later than October 1st. Already many enquiries have been received as to the scope of the courses offered, so that the enrolment of Students will be large.

Further announcements as to details of the courses will be made to the various schools and officials in the Province. Applications should be forwarded to G. R. Dolan, M. A., Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, as soon as possible, and not later than Oct. 1.

It is rumored at the Capital that a Provincial election will take place on October 23rd.

Since the Province of Ontario went dry on Sept. 16, by act of the Provincial Legislature, Toronto with 400,000 population is the largest dry city in the world.

Ask your dealer to duplicate the price of the strolling merchant or agent and see with what alacrity he will do it and then, don't you see, if the goods are not right on the mark as represented he is right here to make it right; the other fellow, where is he.

The Prairie & Okanagan Realty Co.
Limited
VERNON, B. C.

THE MEN WHO TRADE THE EARTH

Owing to our extensive advertising and our branch offices all over America, we are in a position to handle your property and guarantee quick results.

We have a large list of B. C. Fruit Land, Ranch Land and City Property to exchange for Prairie Land. If you have any property for sale or exchange call in and see us, we solicit your business.

A branch of the above firm will be opened up at Munson in the office that was originally used by the Crown Lumber Co., by

H. L. Imerson - Munson

Ford

New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

Runabout -	**$475**
Touring Car -	**495**

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

HUGH SKINNER, Dealer
Munson : - - : Alberta

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP - - -	$11,800,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - -	$13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - -	$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention

H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch

When Long Breaths Hurt Your Side Rub Soreness Away With "Nerviline"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

NERVILINE

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness — it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles, and enlarged joints. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

In Hamburg Harbor

Bitter Commentary on Germany's Loss of Her Great Marine Trade

The London Daily Mail quotes from The Berliner Tageblatt's description of Hamburg written by a recent visitor to that port. "If anyone wants to realize the picture of Hamburg as a sleeping beauty he need only take a run down to the docks. The sound of sirens, the groaning of cranes, the clanking of anchor chains is heard no more. Only from the shipbuilding yards come occasional sounds of blows of hammers. Through the silence of the quays and ships everything is completely still. Before the war, boats made an uninterrupted chain right to the mouth of the Elbe, but now the tenants of the villas on Blankenese tell me they rush to the window every time a ship goes by. The whole place is deserted excepting for some warehouse caretakers, a sentinel guarding the margarine depot and a few women packing salted codfish. The Imperator lay empty in the docks. Strange to say, the brass porthole fittings of this ship are untouched. The ship has 2,000 portholes and the weight of brass is 75 tons, but it is too much trouble to remove it."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

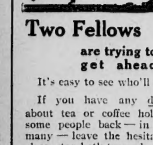
It takes from 18 to 19 pounds of skim milk to make a pound of cheese. Milk testing 1 per cent. fat requires from 15 to 16 pounds to make a pound of cheese; milk testing 2 per cent. fat requires 13 to 14 pounds; milk testing 3 per cent. fat requires from 11 to 12 pounds; milk testing 4 per cent. fat requires about 10.3 pounds to make a pound of cheese. It is known that the higher normal milk tests in milk fat the more cheese can be made from 100 pounds.

Fall Wheat Escaped Rust

While the spring wheat plots at the Manitoba Agricultural College were very seriously affected by the rust this year, it is noteworthy that the fall wheat varieties escaped practically unscathed. Although it is not usual for fall wheat to stand the winter in most parts of Manitoba (the Swan River district being a notable exception), some of the plots at the College came through last winter in perfect condition, and, being more advanced than spring wheats when the rust outbreak occurred, gave an excellent and heavy yield of good grain.

The English colony in Buenos Ayres has sent $15,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The public use of German and Austrian music in Italy is forbidden.



Two Fellows

are trying to get ahead

It's easy to see who'll win.

If you have any doubt about tea or coffee holding some people back — in fact many — leave the hesitating class, stop both tea and coffee ten days, and use

POSTUM

This delicious pure food-drink, made of wheat, roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, has a delightful, snappy flavor. It is free from the drugs in tea and coffee and all harmful ingredients.

Postum is good for old and young, and makes for health and efficiency.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1123

Canada's Pulp Wood

Over Two-Thirds of the Pulp Wood Used in the United States Is From Canada

Over two-thirds of the more than 3 million pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 and used in the manufacture of paper came from Canada, according to a communication of the National Geographical Society from Oliver LaForce and issued by the society as a bulletin in connection with the government's policy to aid in the increase in the cost of news paper.

The wood importations for 1915-16 have been 180 million pounds less than for the previous 12 months, yet the amount shipped to the United States from Canada during the past year was 130 million pounds in excess of the year 1914-15 shipments, according to the bulletin.

During the year just closed nearly 70 per cent. of the 1,750 million pounds of pulp used in Canada, while most of the remaining 30 per cent. came from Norway and Sweden.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Even Up

"See the spider, my son, spinning its web," said the instructive parent to his small son. "Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that no man could spin that web, no matter how hard he might try?"

"Well, what of it?" replied the up-to-date offspring. "Watch me spin this top. No spider could do that, no matter how hard he might try." — Ladies' Home Journal.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.
Minard's Liniment Co., Aug. 18, 1894.

Gentlemen, — I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Moral Preparedness

Teaching the Younger Generation to Meet the Stern Realities of Life

Parents who bring up their children to expect everything and give up nothing cannot often understand why the nation should not be equally indulgent toward these favored ones. The truth cannot be repeated too often that a pampered son is a sentimental menace. The practice of certain indulgent parents of shielding their children from every difficulty and danger and helping to bring up a generation of soft, self-seeking, ease-loving men, who cannot stand this universe and begin to blubber every time they are asked to bear their share of life's burdens, is the surest way to invite national disaster.

There is no country in the world where people demand more of life than we do, no place where ease and comfort are so easily attained, no place where one may so easily become the victim of the delusion that life at least has been lifted out of the struggle for existence. All too prevalent is the desire to find an easy berth for one's self, to seek some magical short cut to the possession and enjoyment of the good things of earth, shirk the hard knocks and pass on the disagreeable end of the business of living to someone else.

Every republic in history which has failed has gone down principally for the reason that unprepared citizens wanted somebody else to bear their burdens and do their fighting for them. The best thing about this Mexican trouble is that it has provided an opportunity to impress upon a hundred thousand young men of this country so that they will never forget it, the lesson that patriotism is something more than mere sentiment about the flag, that manhood demands strenuous effort, that the advantages of a great free national life may not be enjoyed without discipline, self-sacrifice, and hard, common-sense work with one hand shared by all.—New York Tribune.

Helmet as a Death Dealer

A remarkable incident which occurred at the front a few days ago is told in a soldier's letter: Some Prussians had surrendered and were approaching the British, holding up their hands, when the Prussian officer suddenly took off his helmet and threw it at the English officer's feet. The helmet contained a bomb, which burst, killing the English officer and wounding three men. The Prussian officer was subsequently executed.

Better Grade of Wool

Higher Price Obtained This Year By the Wool Raisers of Saskatchewan

The wool raisers of Saskatchewan through the co-operative branch of the Department of Agriculture, were able to obtain the highest price obtained for Western wool this year. The average for all grades was 32.03 cents a pound. Eliminating the four lower grades, of which there was but a small quantity, the average was 33.3 cents a pound, or half a cent more than has been secured by any other co-operative association in the West. Swift & Co. were the purchasers.

This year 487 farmers sent wool to the department, and it is stated that a better grade of wool had been handled than in former years. The wool raisers have increased in numbers from year to year. In 1914, when the first attempt was made at co-operative wool marketing, there were 168 farmers who sent in a total of 68,000 pounds; in 1915, 300 farmers sent down 156,000, while this year the total number of farmers was 487 and a grand total of 176,000.

There were several large shipments from individual farmers, while the greater number of newcomers who were making a trial this year sent in medium-sized shipments.

The officials stated that from the many satisfactory expressions received from the farmers it is quite safe to predict a substantial increase in the wool production of the province for 1917.

Hedgerow Nomads

Gypsies Are Soul of Honor in Their Personal Relations

Quite a number of gypsies are in the armies of Europe, both as allies and enemies of Britain, for they are international and know no country as their own. Their origin is a mystery, although it is certain they hail from the East. It is generally thought they come from Egypt — hence their name — but is by no means certain. They have been thought to be the Ten Lost Tribes, and they certainly speak of all non-Romany folk as Gentiles.

Gypsies are regarded as a nuisance wherever they go, as pariahs and outcasts, but in their personal relations they are the soul of honor, and a gypsy may be trusted to keep his plighted word and to stand by his friend. They possess a certain lofty pride, a certain proud code of honor which a gypsy would rather die than lose.

Daughters are more useful than sons in gypsyland, and the parents put obstacles in the way of the girls taking the man of their choice. Thus elopements are common and easy. There are no windows to climb out of, and no ladders to scale.

Probably the custom of destroying everything that belonged to a dead gypsy in life is dying out, but it is well done with the bigger families who are the nobility of the Romany people.—Answers.

Berlin a City of Women

Berlin is now a city of women. Women clad in bloomers drive the street cars and take the fares; women collect tickets in the subways; women drive delivery carts; women dig cellars and repair streets. The women who dig the streets come straight from the soil; and their thick peasant bodies seem stronger than the frames of the few old men who assist them.

Dressed in blue bonnets and black skirts, they swing the dirt with a smooth, slow lift of the muscles which is cleanly and effective. There is something infinitely attractive about these rosy peasant girls who fall asleep over their beer at lunch time, seated on a curbstone, quite like the oldest day laborer.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

Ice Cream Parlor Cars

Popular Idea Adopted by the Canadian Pacific

The ice cream parlor plays such an important part in the life of the people that Mr. W. A. Cooper, of the Canadian Pacific dining car service has decided to incorporate it into railway travel and has initiated what may be called the Ice Cream Parlor Car on the chief trains between Montreal and Ottawa, that is to say, on the trains which carry a Buffet-Library-Observation-Parlor Car. It is now possible on such cars to obtain soft drinks, ice cream and sundaes, and, though the service has been in existence only a few days, its popularity has been so pronounced that it will no doubt be extended to other services in the near future.

Charity

"Please, kind lady," said the wayfarer, "I ain't had a bite to eat in 24 hours."

"You are just the man I'm looking for," replied the lady of the house. "My husband gathered a mess of mushrooms this morning, and I want to make sure they are not toadstools. Just wait a moment and I'll bring you a dish of them."

A western stock man dehorns his calves with Gillett's lye. When a calf is a few days old he rubs grease around the place where the horn is due to appear and puts lye on the seat of the horn itself. No horn grows, and no scar is left.

The number of women engaged in making munitions in Japan has increased 35 per cent. since the 1st of January, 1916.

The School and the Farm

Benefits Derived From Teaching Agriculture in the Schools

In times past there has been far too little connection between the school and the farm. With the introduction of agriculture into the school system an opportunity is offered to bring the school and farm together in a manner which will be beneficial to both and peculiarly beneficial to the children by whom is the medium for such co-operation. It is necessary to have real co-operation on the part of the parent if the school and farm are to be brought into closer relationship to the advantage of all concerned. The parent must furnish the pupil with the land, the animals or the equipment for the carrying out of the projects selected. He must also grant the pupil the time needed for the work, and should verify and give credit for the time record of the pupil. He should also, so far as may be practical, give the pupil the benefit of his own experience in the accomplishment of similar projects, and to give the work a maximum of educational value he should allow the pupil the benefit derived from his own labor and management. This, however, may be the always easy of accomplishment where the pupil takes up one of the phases of the regular business of the farm as his task. — The Michigan Farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Wife (nibbling her pen): Let's see, what is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check?

Hub: Five or ten years, usually.

PALE, WEAK GIRLS

Grow Into Weak Despondent Women —How to Overcome the Trouble

Healthy Girlhood is the only path to healthy womanhood. The passing from girlhood to womanhood lays a new tax upon the blood. It is the overtaxing of the blood that makes growing girls suffer from headaches and backaches, from paleness and weakness and weariness, from languor, despondency and constant ill-health. Unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood and a life of misery. Nothing but the blood building qualities of Dr. Williams Pink Pills can save a girl when she undertakes the trials and tasks of womanhood. That is the time when nature makes new demands upon the blood supply. Dr. Williams Pink Pills actually make new rich blood to meet these new demands. In this simple, scientific way Dr. Williams Pink Pills give growing girls new health, and makes their dawning womanhood bright and attractive. Miss Beverley Hartley, Salisbury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful for Dr. Williams Pink Pills, for they restored me to health, if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, grew pale, and I got so weak and nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for six weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. My father got a box and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed until by the time I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to a healthy condition. I cannot say I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak, run-down girls to give it a fair trial, as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany Already Broken

The Kaiser and the Crown Prince still stand firm; official Berlin still prognosticates victory, but the attitude and words of these folks begin to seem like the whistling of a boy in face of danger—a desperate attempt to keep up the courage that has already begun to wane. Germany, as we perceive the situation, is beginning to realize that it cannot continue for a time, even for a long time, but Germany's dream of conquest is at an end.—Rochester Herald.

Elderly Gentleman (alone in a compartment with fully-armed soldiers, next stop one hour): Excuse me, my man, but your face is strangely familiar to me.

Soldier (with meaning): Quite likely, sir, seein' as you were the gent in the tribunal what made game of me bein' a conscientious objector. But you'll be glad to know I've changed my mind, and I ain't now got any objection to takin' 'uman life.—Punch.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE
FOR 23 THE PROPRIETORS

The War In Africa

Huge Territory Taken From Germany Since War Began

The report that General Smuts, the British commander in East Africa, is soon to complete the conquest of Germany's richest and largest possession in that continent suggests the question as to what he will next be destined to flow from that field when the full story of the conflict is unfolded. It has been just two years since Britain carried the war into Africa by seizing Port Lame, in Togoland; and only German East Africa remains unconquered, although that is a territory in area greater than all the New England, the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and containing a population of seven million Africans.

Very little attention has been given to that far away phase of the war which has been pressed continuously and has deprived the imperial government of an area more than twice the size of the combined areas of the European empire and the reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. The man who, in his boyhood, was thrilled by reading of the adventures of Livingstone and Stanley in this part of the world can anticipate with relish the kind of tale that is to be told when, laying aside the cold language and restraint of official and censored reports, the full story is unfolded of the campaign now under way for the conquest to Zanzibar. — Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bill Smith went off to the shore for a week or two, and on his return took Sam Jones to task severely:

"Look here, Sam," he said, "I understand that while I was off at the shore you took advantage of my absence to run around Mabel Green almost every night."

"No, Bill," said Sam, "you're mistaken. It's her sister, Sally Green, that I've been hangin' around."

"Well," said Bill, "that makes no difference. I got my eye on both of them girls."—Washington Star.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.— In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. There are also no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Germany Plays an Inhuman Trick

International law, in forbidding the laying of floating mines is crime that the Huns have frequently committed, demands that all moored mines shall be so constructed that they should they through stress of weather or for any other cause break away from their moorings, they will instantly become "safe." This is to safeguard neutral and other non-combatant lives.

The German mine is fitted with a chain one end of which is secured to the mooring wire, the other being attached to the guncotton primer in the base of the mine. The idea is that should the mine break away from the chain will pull the primer out of the mine, which would thus be made safe.

The idea is good enough, no doubt, but one of the vessels of mine that the British sweepers have picked up and examined before destroying not one but two safety chain inlets!

In every case it has been found not broken, but deliberately cut in half

Austrians Find Famous Treasure

The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbruck, have found the famous treasures of the Deutschani monastery, near Cettinje, Montenegro, which the monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders. The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of jewels and old coin of every generation since the thirteenth century, golden vessels and richly embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is estimated at several million pounds.

A peasant betrayed to the Austrians the catacombs where the treasure was secreted.

Let Him Help Himself To CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It will do more than satisfy his craving for "something sweet"—it will supply the food elements needed to build up his little body and help him to gain in health and strength.

"Crown Brand" is a wholesome, nourishing food—as well as the most delicious of table syrups.

The recipes in our new book, "Desserts and Candies", will tell you just how to use it in many novel ways. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, PORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup, Benson's Corn Starch and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

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WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.
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For Emergencies

When you have a bilious attack, or when you feel illness coming on—promptly move the bowels, start the liver working and put your entire digestive system in good shape with a dose or two of the time-tested

BEECHAM'S PILLS

You will welcome the quick relief and often ward off a severe illness. Beecham's Pills are carefully compounded from vegetable products—mild, harmless, and not habit-forming. Buy a box now. You don't know when you may need Beecham's Pills. A reliable family remedy that always

Should Be at Hand

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Mr. Eddy since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Railways and Forestry

The experiment of planting trees along the railway in sandy districts in Canada to prevent sand drifting over the railway promises to be a success, and trees are also to be utilized as permanent snow fences. Besides being useful, the trees will give a touch of beauty where it is needed most. The idea is a happy one. — Montreal Gazette.

Riding Master (to recruit who has been thrown): "Now, then, No. 7, you can pursue your botany studies another time—it's a riding lesson you're having now."—London Opinion.

Failed to Notice It

A very inquisitive man was sitting at a table next to a man who had lost an arm above the elbow.

"I see you have lost an arm," finally was ventured.

The one-armed man picked up his empty sleeve and peered into it.

"Great Scott!" I believe I have," he answered.—New York Globe.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for Books of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

BRITONS READY TO PAY THE PRICE TO ATTAIN A COMPLETE VICTORY

POSSIBILITY OF A PATCHED-UP PEACE DISMISSED

Britain Has Put Aside All Speculation About The Duration Of The War, And The People Are Determined To See The Struggle Carried Through To A Successful Conclusion

When the experimental preludes to the slow advance began speculation was various. There were still large knots of enthusiasts, military and lay, who thought that the German lines in the west would be widely broached in a few weeks. The questions to be established, therefore, by real operations were two: What would be the tempo of victory and what the cost? We have the answer on both points, and the stern, sober judgment, who now quite predominate in the direction of this business, are justified.

The tempo of victory will undoubtedly be pretty slow, at least until the fighting is resumed on the final and largest scale in spring. As for the cost — I am referring now, of course, to casualties — it must certainly be terrible by comparison with all previous British precedents, and there is no quainter German delusion than that Britain will not stand the sacrifice.

Now, just on account of the faults which make it so hard to get the people of this country fairly going for war, they are by temperament as well built to stand moral and physical strain as any people in the world. The more they suffer in a manner so strange to them, the more cool, clear-minded, tenacious and deadly they will be. There is no touch of the patriotic panegyric about this. You will find it proved by events to be the truth without varnish. That is one of the new psychological factors.

Another thing is that continued German brutalities and barbarities toward the Allies' wounded and prisoners, and toward the civil population of the occupied districts of France and Belgium are putting a very stark, grim temper into the British, French and Russian armies. You know well what happens when the more good humored and indulgent temperaments, if provoked long enough, rise without a word, but also without ruth, to harsh punishment.

Throughout the English-speaking world this is universally understood, but it has been quite useless to try to explain it to the Germans. They persist in thinking that frightfulness intimidates and quells, whereas it only hardens and exasperates their opponents. With inexplicable fatuity the enemy still clings to the ghastly preconceived pedantries of the German War Book without any attention to the change of circumstances, to any rational and balanced consideration of what the consequences must be.

Finally, there was the murder of Captain Fryatt. It touched England on the maritime side like the sinking of the Lusitania, and on the moral side like the fate of Edith Cavell. This crime was almost more unique than either of the others. It filled up the cup.

There is always in England a strain of sentimental idealism on which Germany, by a more clever and plausible policy, might have worked to the deep prejudice of British national interests. But the enemy has eliminated for us what was standing at the beginning might eventually be our greatest national danger.

The murder of Captain Fryatt extinguished the last faint lingering possibility of a weak peace. In that respect a curious thing has happened. France, which longed for a speedy end a year ago, is preparing as a matter of course for a third winter campaign and another year's fighting.

Britain has simply put aside all speculation about the duration of the war. Our people from top to bottom are determined now to make a clean thing. There is no more talk of "clenching teeth" or "setting jaws" or of anything like that. There is no further need of such conscious expression. The mood I describe is entirely tasteless and automatic. To bring home to the German mind any sense of what that means would be impossible.

That is why I say that the killing has only begun, and that the final stages of the war will be by far the bloodiest. It will last for nine months or twelve or a little more until the central empires go under.—J. L. Garvin in New York Tribune.

Printing Known Long Before Caxton

Those who believe printing to have been invented in Europe during the 15th century may have been surprised to read of Cambridge University having acquired "the works of the Chinese philosopher, Chang Tsai, Tuan, printed in 1167." China has been credited with anticipating not a few modern inventions, but her claim to have discovered the art of printing centuries before its introduction in Europe is hardly disputed. An edition of most of the Chinese classics was printed by means of wood-blocks in 922 A.D., and movable type is said to have been devised by a blacksmith, Pi Shing, in the eleventh century.—London Chronicle.

"Five shillings, please," said the dentist.

"But," protested the patient, "your sign reads, 'Painless extracting free,' and now you want five shillings."

"Certainly," replied the dentist. "You remember that you yelled a bit, so this does not apply in your case. I do painless extracting free, just as I advertise, but yours evidently was not painless, and so I make a charge for it. Five shillings, please." — Tit-Bits.

Out of the 50,000 applications, 10,000 grants have been made to make soldiers' homes.

When Britain's Fleet Stood Ready

Secured the Initiative at the Very Commencement of Hostilities

Writing on July 29, the naval correspondent of the London Times contributed the following interesting summary of the British naval dispositions immediately prior to the outbreak of war:

"It is two years ago today since the Grand Fleet left its base at Portland, and after a few days' exercises in the Channel the first fleet had returned to Portland and the second fleet to its home ports. Leave by watches was to have begun on Monday, July 27. On the previous day, however, in view of the disquieting news from abroad, Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was then in charge of the Admiralty, issued an order by telegraph to the commander-in-chief of the home fleets at Portland to the effect that "no ship was to leave that anchorage until further orders." This decision for the ships to "stand fast" was necessary because in the ordinary course of events they would have separated at daybreak on July 27, and a few hours later their crews would have been scattered far and wide. At about 11 p.m. on July 28 Admiralty announced this precautionary step in the following message to the press:

"'Orders have been given to the first fleet, which is concentrated at Portland, not to disperse for manoeuvre leave for the present. All vessels of the second fleet are remaining at their home ports in proximity to their balance crews.'

"On the morning of Wednesday, July 29, the first fleet slipped quietly away from Portland under the command of Admiral Sir George Callaghan. Its departure was unheralded and without ceremony. There was, indeed, a little cheering and the bands on board the battleships played as the big squadrons left harbor, but for the rest the nation's God-speed was a silent one. The public knows has told us, on the night of July 29 the whole of the fleet, with its auxiliary cruiser squadrons, had already passed the Straits of Dover and gained its war station in northern waters. Along the east coast the patrol flotillas were completed to war strength, the naval aircraft moved to their volunteer points, and the naval fleet embarked its balance crews, while similar precautionary measures took place on all the fleet auxiliaries.

"It is common knowledge how the successive steps taken day by day on the part of those responsible for the navy at this momentous period in our history saved the cause of the Allies. By thus preserving intact the initiative afloat, and denying it to our enemies, the virtual command of the sea, with all that this has meant, was secured by the Grand Fleet, and German commerce and the German flag were driven from the world's waterways, which were therefore rendered free for all the purposes of the Allies, including the transport of troops."

To Be Degraded From Knighthood

German Nobles to Be Deprived of Membership in British Orders

Three more German nobles closely connected with the German royal family are to be deprived of their membership in British orders of knighthood.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein are both grandsons of Queen Victoria, the former being a son of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, 4th son of the Good Queen, and the latter a son of Princess Helena, 3rd daughter of Queen Victoria, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Duke of Cumberland, father of Prince Xaiser's cousin-law, Duke Ernest, is a great grandson of George III, grandfather of Queen Victoria, and by his marriage with Queen Alexandra's sister is uncle to King George V.

Since all three have thrown in their lot with the Kaiser, they are actively enemies to the Empire, and ought to have lost their English honors, titles, and financial privileges long ago.

A certain Bishop of the Methodist Church South was a very eloquent preacher. He had a favorite story on himself as an illustration of the fact that his sermons did not always have the effect he desired.

He had had what Methodist preachers were wont to call "a good time." He was just like what is seen in her southern cities, and as soon as the service was over many people went to him to express their appreciation of his sermon. One woman in particular was most outspoken in its praise.

"Why, Bishop," she said, "you can never know what your sermon meant to me. It was just like water to a drowning man!"—Youth's Companion.

Ingenious Schemes To Fool The Censor

England Is Taking No Chances on Information Reaching the Enemy

"The censor is not the fool you take him to be." The above line was penned by a British censor upon a letter from an officer at the front to his wife, in which an ingenious code was discovered. It meant to disclose to the anxious wife just where her husband was fighting, but it was spoiled by the censor after it had been issued by the war office prohibiting such practices.

Before the officer who wrote the code letter left for the front he secured two maps showing the entire British fighting line. The maps were identical. One he left with his wife and the other he took with him. Thereafter, each time he wrote he placed a stationery on his map, stuck a pin through it directly over Paris, another directly over Brussels, and a third at the point where he was stationed. Upon receiving the letter his wife would superimpose it over her map, adjusting the extreme pinholes over Paris and Brussels and her map, whereabouts would be indicated by the middle hole.

This is but one of a score of codes and secret signals discovered by the censors recently. England does not censure the relatives of men at the front for wanting to know the locality in which they are fighting and perhaps dying, but such disclosures become a menace. They also show how extensive Germany's espionage system may be, and England is taking no chances.

Another code system used by a certain officer was more elaborate. He was encouraged by an officer with his wife just before he sailed for France, and consisted of two charts of the battle line, one of which he retained while the wife kept the other. Each map was laid out on squares, and each square or section could be identified by combinations of letters indicating each line of squares from left to right, down the left-hand side was another row of letters. In writing home the officer would say: "Give my regards to L. A. Smith." Being a fictitious name, the wife would know it as a key to the combination. Putting the pinhole on the "A" line of squares on her chart, she would follow along under the "L" square, in which she knew her husband's position at the front.

It is improbable that any information obtained in these cases by the enemy has ever reached the Germans, but there is a possibility of such a misfortune and England is losing no opportunity to defeat a spy system that has made Englishmen gasp.

With the Boy Scouts

Interesting Bits of Information Gleaned From Far and Near

Arrangements have been made whereby the flags which have flown over the Canadian Boy Scouts' hut at the front will be preserved as mementos of the war and of the share that the Boy Scouts of Canada had in it. That action was suggested by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and was heartily approved of by the Canadian headquarters staff, as reported by the Canadian Boy Scouts' Association. At the end of the war the flags will be sent back to the Headquarters Executive Council, it is quite probable that they will be used as challenge flags for presentation to the winning troop.

The recent death of Capt. the Hon. Roland Philipps, who was killed in action at the front, removes one of the most gallant members of the great brotherhood of Boy Scouts. Capt. Philipps was, in private life, a "good Scout." It was due mainly to his efforts that many troops sprang into existence throughout the British Isles. The point about his life which should commend itself to every Scout is that he worked at it throughout his career as a Scout the ten Scout Laws were to him the guide in all that he did; therefore, he knew what he was talking about when he urged every Scout, whatever his rank or place in life might chance be, to stick to his promise and carry out those laws.

"Don't take tips" is the caption of an article which appeared in one of the recent issues of the "Scout," the official organ of the Boy Scouts. The warning note in this item is that one cannot do a good turn for another and at the same time be "tipped" with thinking of the "tip" that is to follow. This very lofty ideal has always been impressed upon Canadian Boy Scouts by their Scoutmasters and other officers, and while some may be found to accept tips for doing old jobs the average Canadian Scout will not accept a tip for doing a good turn.

There are 100,000 ex-Scouts in the British army of today. This information comes to hand in a recent issue of a paper interview with Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The British Navy also has its quota of Boy Scouts. In this connection, Sir Robert said: "Admiral Beatty and the late Admiral Hood, who lost his life in the battle of Jutland, have testified to the efficiency of our methods through their experience of the ex-Scouts in the Royal Navy. The influence of these boys has told enormously on the fleet, according to Admiral Hood. Generals in the army have said the same thing concerning ex-Scouts who have served under them."

Sir Robert added: "Our boys are trained for peace work, for good citizenship, which is the basis for success in whatever career they may ultimately adopt. To train them solely for fighting would be doing only too much a part of a great machine. We try to make a boy more or less independent upon himself—in a word, self-reliant."

One-sixth of the farm land in organized municipalities and over one-half of the land in towns and cities in Manitoba is unoccupied, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Social Research.

Princess Patricia's

Reinforcements to Get Across Very Quickly as Result of New Plan

Owing to slow recruiting which is prevalent everywhere at present, Canada is not compelled to remain in Canada for a much longer period than they expected. The reinforcements for the Patricia's have overcome that difficulty by sending their men across by lots of fifty. In this way drafts have every six weeks or two months, or as soon as the men are recruited and practically trained. One draft has already gone overseas and will soon be in France, and only a few more men are needed to complete the next draft.

On account of this method of sending their men across, the 6th Universities Company never shows a strength much over fifty, which sometimes gives the impression that the Company is not recruiting.

Several splendid men have been taken on the strength lately. The latest appointment on strength includes nine qualified lieutenants who are proceeding overseas in the ranks and taking their position in Flanders and or France. The Patricia's is a specially suited unit for these men, as Major Gault and the senior officers always try to follow the policy of filling a man from the ranks who knows the traditions and spirit of the Regiment, rather than taking on men from other regiments. At least two of the officers at present with the Patricia's are men who have gained commissions in this manner.

The reinforcements for the Patricia's are being recruited at Molson College, McGill University, Montreal, where their training is facilitated by the use of some of the university buildings and grounds. The unit remains there for all its training on this side and goes to England without any halt in camp.

Any enquiries as to enlistment and service will be gladly attended to on application to the University Command, ing 6th Overseas Universities Company, C.E.F., Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal.

The Ubiquitous Russian

The Russian Soldier Can Now Be Found on All the Battle Fronts

Now he has turned up in Saloniki, the ubiquitous Russian. Is it because he is tired of fighting and prefers to work and spirit serve to spar others on to greater efforts? Is it that his restless spirit of adventure demands new scenes, new enemies? Is it that there are so many of him, that lacking room for him on the front he must place must be found for him on the fronts of all Russia's allies?

With a vast army of close to a thousand miles equipped as an army prepared as no nation was ever prepared for war, to say nothing of the work in Turkey, it might be thought that Russia had business enough on her hands and all her men and all her part of the job she has undertaken. Why, then, send troops first to France, and now to Saloniki? Is it a part of the general strategy agreed on by the central committee that is planning for the final battle, Armageddon? Or is the idiosyncrasy of a nation half of restless energy, unlimited man resources, and boundless revenue, but of no sentimentality that finds expression by physical fraternizing?

Britain avoids all such emergencies into full view. Russia unfolding acts of strength vaguely sensed but hitherto hardly realized. The Russian marvels is the war to disclose besides these and the colossal power of Germany?—From the New York Globe.

War To End In Revolt

People in Central Empires Today Not a Constitutional Factor

The London Morning Post's Budapest correspondent quotes a prominent Hungarian professor as saying in a lecture:

"There is no such constitutional factor as the people nowadays either in Germany or Austria-Hungary. The so-called representatives in Parliament are only the tools of the men in power. Their utterances do not count, and their actions are limited by the interests of the men calling themselves the State, especially in Germany, where the people are classified as suspects and criminals.

"This condition is almost as much a feature of the war as the army itself. The people are placed under the instruction of "armed might," and as long as this stands there are no people in a political or constitutional sense."

The correspondent supports this contention, and says that these circumstances explain why prominent thinkers say the war can end only in a revolution, which the army will have to take the lead.

Alligator Industry Thriving

The present demand for alligators is reported to be so great that everything owing to the limited supply in the presence of a growing market. The alligator industry in the United States are prospering. Alligators have to be fed on meat, but they need no food from September 1st to May 1st, for this is their hibernating season, when they do not eat at all. Alligator skins are used for making bags, suitcases, purses, belts, cushion covers, etc., and the feet and claws are made into cuff links, pen-holders, whistles, and many forms of cheap jewellery and ornaments. The skins are worth from 50 cents to $2.50 apiece, according to size and quality. Many money, however, is made by selling live baby alligators to museums and for pets. It is said that the state of Florida receives more than $1,000,000 a year from alligators.

President Wilson has written all his numerous diplomatic notes with one fountain pen.

GREAT NEED OF THE PRESENT TIME IS TO SUPPLY THE SINEWS OF WAR

NATIONAL SAVING AND THRIFT HELP TO THIS END

Expenditures On Non-Essentials, Whether Produced At Home Or Abroad, Diverts Capital And Labor To Purposes Which Do Not Help in Winning The War

Canada is passing through a period of phenomenal trade prosperity. Business is booming, there is practically no unemployment, and workers and employers alike are reaping a rich harvest in increased profits and higher wages. . . . For the month of July alone savings deposits showed an increase of $21,765,000, as compared with an increase in June of $2,500,000. These are figures that do not lie, and they indicate a high tide of prosperity without a parallel in the history of the Dominion. The bank returns for the year ending July 31 reveal an equally remarkable growth in accumulated wealth in this country during the second year of war. Demand deposits showed an actual increase for the year of $91,-007,973, while notice deposits were augmented by $97,632,200. That industrial conditions have no lack of capital is indicated by a reduction in current loans of $16,308,776. These are healthy conditions indeed. On the threshold of a third year of war Canada is amassing wealth at a rate unexampled in the few, if any, of the Allied countries.

But with this increasing wealth comes the call for thrift and the necessity of applying surplus savings to higher purposes than the satisfying of those problems exclusively in terms of money often leads people very much astray. For example, we have heard it said that the more money that is spent on home products — even if, because the more money is circulated the greater the prosperity. This is a profound error. What the nation needs is goods, labor and services for the successful prosecution of the war. Everyone's work is assistant either directly or indirectly for this purpose, whether for supplying our fighting forces or for purposes of war, or nothing or for those who work in Turkey, it might be thought that Russia had business enough on her hands and all her men and all her part of the job she has undertaken. Why, then, send troops first to France, and now to Saloniki? Is it a part of the general strategy agreed on by the central committee that is planning for the final battle, Armageddon? Or is the idiosyncrasy of a nation half of restless energy, unlimited man resources, and boundless revenue, but of no sentimentality that finds expression by physical fraternizing?

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Without Honor Among Nations

No Peace Agreement With Germany Worth the Paper it Would Take

The Army and Navy Gazette, the well-known service weekly, discussing peace terms, says as follows:

"Once again there are signs that Germany is preparing a peace propaganda and that a select body of earnest men has been engaged to go about the country misleading the people and endeavoring to convey the impression that Germany is ready to make peace—any kind—but that her enemies, who refuse to know when they are beaten, will not listen to the terms which Germany in her mercy holds out. The peace which Germany wants is one the terms of which will give her all the spoils of victory, and the peace conference which the German nation is to be invited to visualize is one of the old-fashioned kind at which the victor, in this case represented by Germany, sits at the head of a long table and does all the talking while everybody else listens obsequiously and signs whatever documents are put before him. This may be Germany's idea of a peace conference, but we may assert, without much fear of contradiction, that France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Great Britain and the rest of the Allies have formed other views. If the conference is held, Germany will be excluded, the terms will be decided in her absence and they will be announced to her for immediate acceptance. These, we can, we have no peace which will be agreed to by those nations which have suffered most and therefore will therefore carry most weight, which does not include sentence of punishment; and we shall not ask Germany to sign any paper, for we have learned by experience that neither her word nor her bond have any value, that she is without honor among nations and that she makes peace not because she chooses but because she must."

German Trench With Fifty Beds

Tommy Atkins Thinks It a Shame to Deprive Germans of Such Luxuries

"As in many places, the German dug-outs are extremely pretty and useful," writes an officer. "They receive every sort of compliment from our soldiers, who say that they are quite ready for war at the enemy the old, old proverb: Sic vos, non vobis aedificatis—Britt built not for himself but for Tommy. 'It was a shame to take them away,' said one; and another, 'Fritz will be sorry when he comes back before the Oxilers 'homes' has fifty beds in it. It is a mansion or a barracks or a fort. We have seen many such places, but perhaps because we are lazier, perhaps because we felt that we had taken them by force, we have kept aloof from itself, moving up and along, never, frontally. The method is necessary to the position, which will advantage, for the Boche had foreseen even this and made arrangements to sweep, rake, or enfilade the captured passages of his own house. And a labyrinth is not easier to thread from the side than the front."—Toronto Globe.

Identifying Him

Ordinary concerts have grown rather stale in Middleton, where every-body goes to hear the local choir.

So a novelty was arranged, in which each performer was to appear in a costume typifying a suitable song. The first items went off very well, although when Miss Anilke came on in a pretty spelish gown and sang "For Ever and For Ever" the audience got nervous and thought she was going to sneeze.

Then the village crier appeared in a sailor rig and declaimed "Asleep on the Deep" in a voice high-pitched and cracked.

"Who is he?" "What character does he represent," were the questions the listeners asked each other wildly.

Then came the usual voice from the rear of the hall, saying:

"Why, it's Sing-Bad the Sailor."—Chicago Ledger.

Dairying v. General Farming

Hoard's Dairyman has recently took a census of twenty Wisconsin farms on which dairying is the chief line and compared them with twenty other farms producing general farm crop lines. The result showed average profits of $2,733.90 on the dairy farms and $491.95 on the general crop farms. Those figures illustrate the whole agricultural history of Wisconsin. In 1859 Wisconsin held first place as a wheat-growing State, and wheat was the one-crop method, followed year after year, rapidly exhausted the soil, yields became less and less, one crop after another was lost by the prevalence of insect pests and plant diseases before the days of rotation. Cheap land lands farther west more suitable for one-crop farming caused an exodus of people from the state, and the farmers that remained in the state recognized that something had to be done to improve the soil and make farming profitable once more. Diversified farming began to creep in until the dairy cow came, stopped the panic, and has now made it possible once more to grow grain.

Ex-Premier Viviani Expects Long War

Another French Statesman Declares France Will Bear All Sacrifices

A difficult and prolonged struggle before the enemy is defeated was anticipated by former Premier Viviani, who is Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet, in a speech delivered in the General Council of the Department of Creuse, held at Gueret, he said:

"The present war, we believe, will require hard and prolonged efforts to break Prussian militarism and prevent a recurrence of its crimes. There can be no peace before the attainment of victory, before adequate reparation is made and before justice triumphs."

In an address before the General Council of the Department of Aube, Bienvenu Martin, former Minister of Justice, said:

"The French will not submit to the peace of the German Emperor, who boasted he would force his adversaries to come to peace on bended knees. They will accept only such a peace as assures them legitimate reparations, as well as inner independence and security, and they will bear patiently all sacrifices in order that, in conjunction with the efforts of their faithful allies, such a peace may be imposed."

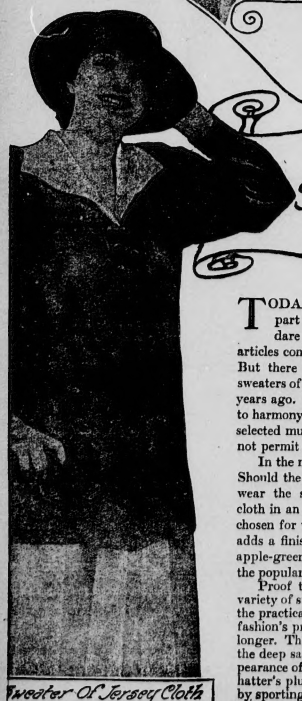
The Prophecy Came True

A good many years ago, when the present Kaiser was a youth, he was on a visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and while walking in the grounds of Windsor Royal Domain he was boasting of the rise of the Hohenzollerns and the future greatness that many counted to an end. The ladies who accompanied him was one who had certain powers of clairvoyance, and it was noticed that after the Prince had made his boast as they stood on the side of an ornamental lake, the lady, pointing to it, said: "When they cut hay from the bottom of that lake the Hohenzollern dynasty comes to an end." This year grass has grown on the bottom of that lake and has been cut for hay.

Stripes Within Stripes Give An Odd Effect

Stripes Prove Their Worth On A Sports Coat

The Thumble Sweater Up To Date



Sweater Of Jersey Cloth

Jersey Cloth Coat

TODAY the sweater is such an essential part of the wardrobe that a woman dare not consider her list of necessary articles complete unless one is itemized on it. But there is a big difference between the sweaters of the present time and those of a few years ago. They must be chosen with a view to harmony. That is, the color of the sweater selected must be neutral, if one's income will not permit of more than one.

In the middy sweater one finds a novelty. Should the wearer feel so inclined, she could wear the sweater minus a blouse. Jersey cloth in an apple-green shade is the material chosen for the garment. A white satin collar adds a finishing touch. The sports hat is of apple-green felt and is fashioned after one of the popular shapes.

Proof that jersey cloth lends itself to a variety of styles is seen in the coat made along the practical lines. The sports coat is heeding fashion's prediction that coats for fall will be longer. The broad belt, the patch pockets and the deep sailor collar add to the dignified appearance of the coat. The sailor of terra-cotta hatter's plush is another type of hat in favor by sporting women.

Stripes are dependable things. They show up well no matter where they are placed. On the blue silk jersey coat blue-and-white-striped satin is used effectively to form a deep hem, the cuffs and the shawl-like collar. Like many of its sister coats this one boasts of a belt and pockets.

Panel inserts are used effectively to break the monotony of a solid brown silk sweater. The panels are conspicuous because of their contrasting color. A sash with tassel ends is an important accessory, since it lends trimness and allows the sweater to fit the figure without being buttoned.

Unusual and interesting is the weave and placing of stripes in the sweater of blue, white and black. The girl with a limited income would do well to invest in a sweater of this type, because it is sure to blend in with her other sports clothes A deep cape collar is a noteworthy feature of this model. The hat is one of the semi-sports models. The crown is of black velvet, while the blue-and-white-striped brim is of felt which is soft enough to be twisted into any desired shape.

If you are interested in sweaters watch how they reflect the styles of dress. You are apt to find Russian blouses, boleros and even the Japanese collar.

Warfare of Huns

Germans Use Non-Combatants as Fire Screen

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, that have been presented to the public already, are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment:

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to see his wife undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with her eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day, and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of 16 states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some 50 comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of Lens, in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to Lens, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a 75's shell.

This practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

English and German Farming

An official report comparing British with German agriculture, published by the British Government, shows that on each hundred acres—

1. The British farmer feeds from 45 to 50 persons; the German farmer feeds from 70 to 75 persons.

2. The British farmer grows 15 tons of grain, the German farmer grows 33 tons.

3. The British farmer grows 11 tons of potatoes, the German farmer grows 55 tons.

4. The British farmer produces 4 tons of meat, the German farmer produces 4 1-4 tons.

5. The British farmer produces 17 1-2 tons of milk, the German farmer produces 28 tons.

6. The British farmer produces a negligible quantity of sugar, the German farmer produces 2 3-4 tons.

It is further stated in the report that the soil and climatic conditions in Germany are inferior to those in England.

The Key to Confidence

What is a sure key to the confidence of the other person? Some people invariably win that confidence; others seldom do. A little girl of nine was telling her mother with great enthusiasm how much she liked a certain friend who was past seventy years of age. In spite of the difference in ages, there was a deep, warm bond between them. "Why is it you like her so much?" the mother asked. "Well, mother, there are a great many reasons," was the little girl's reply; "but one thing is, she is the understandingest person I ever met." She did not need to say more. The dear friend had put herself in the nine-year-old's place, thought her thoughts, and then, without "talking down" to her, made her feel that they two had common interest and could talk together as equals. We can always do that in our relationships with others,—if we will love, and think. No one gets into the "understandingest" class by accident.

A Great Hindu Woman

One of the world's remarkable women is the Pandita (learned Hindu scholar) Ramabai. Her institution for the Christian education of Hindu child widows rescued from horrible degradation and suffering has been for years the nucleus and heart of Mukti (salvation), a village of two thousand child widows and orphan girls, smothered by her and her noble daughter, Mano-ramabai, says The Outlook. Here they learn many arts and crafts, domestic and industrial, and the practice of pure religion. Ramabai holds four hundred acres, employs eighty oxen, raises food for Mukti, is her own architect, runs a printing establishment, sends her pupils to instruct the peasant women and children of the vicinity, and is preparing a new version of the Bible for them in their dialects. Other high-caste Hindu women have been stimulated by her work for child widows to similar enterprises.

Johnny's Manners

Where the carefully trained child learns bad manners is a standing mystery to its watchful parents. These anxious rearers of the young are often heard propounding this query, but generally without result. Once in a while, however, out of the deep silence comes an illuminating answer.

Johnny furnished one just the other day. He had just finished a particularly toothsome dish of apple pudding, which he ate to the last morsel. Then, despite the fact that there was company at the table, he licked it clean.

"Johnny!" exclaimed his mother after a horrified gasp, "who did you ever see do a thing like that?"

"Dogs," replied Johnny.—Life.

Pater: Who is making that infernal jangle on the piano?

Mater: That's Constance at her exercise.

Pater: Well, for heaven's sake, tell her to get her exercise some other way.—Boston Transcript.

Indian Universal Language

Solved Centuries Ago By the Savage Inhabitants of the Western World

"The problem of a universal language, the need of which has been realized in this war," says a Cambridge professor, "was really solved centuries ago by the savage inhabitants of the western world."

Should an Indian from northern Alaska go to Patagonia, he could by means of this universal language converse with his aboriginal brethren almost as easily as he could with his neighbors at home. That would also be the case if he visited Central America or met the tribesmen of the Western prairies and mountains.

This universal language is, of course, made up of signs. For example, if an Indian is passing through a strange country and meets other Indians at a distance, he makes the "peace sign"; that is, he holds up his right hand by two corners so that it covers his whole figure. The same thought is expressed by extending the hands, palms outward, slightly inclined from the face.

Then there are the abstract signs, by which the "savages" express even their thoughts with regard to the great spirit, heaven, good, evil, life and death, happiness, misery and poverty. Life is expressed by drawing an imaginary thread from the mouth, and death by stopping this thread off.

Another sign for death is to hold the tips of the fingers of one hand against the palm of the other, and let them gradually slip downward, and at last drop beneath the palm.

Most people think that the Indian word of greeting, "How," is merely the abbreviation of the question, "How are you?" But that is not so. The word is really "Ugh," and means "brother" or "friend." So when he comes up and growls out his "How," he means, "Brother, I am not asking after your health, but telling you that he is a friend.

The Indispensable Mouth-Organ

Although his clothing was like a hardened mud-casing, his ride and bayonet rusty, his ammunition clips gritty with dirt, one article of his equipment Tommy kept dry and clean and shining—his mouth-organ. A broken rifle was of no concern—another was easily obtained; but a ruined mouth-organ was nothing short of a calamity. In England I noticed little Tommy practising with contempt. In France, I learned to value them at their true worth. For Tommy, he has proved and tested to that high explosive and machine guns and plenty of ammunition are highly important, "but mouth-organ is wot's go'n' to win the war." They are our one solace and delight. I stay in all serious-minded that they saved many a man from losing his grip upon himself during moments when the strain of "sitting tight" was almost unbearable.

Alligator Industry Thriving

The present demand for alligators is reported to be rapidly increasing owing to the United States being in existence of a growing market. The few alligator farmers in the United States are prospering. Alligators have to be fed on meat, but they need no food from September 1st to May 20th, according to their hibernating season, when they do not eat at all. Alligator skins are used for making bags, shoes, belts, purses, and fashion covers, etc., and the teeth and bones are made into cuff links, pa-perknives, whistles, and many forms of cheap jewellery and ornaments. The skins are worth from 50 cents to $2.50 apiece, according to their size and quality. More money, however, is made by selling live baby alligators to museums and zoo gardens. It is said that the State of Florida receives more than $1,000,000 a year from alligators.

A certain Bishop of the Methodist Church in South Africa is a powerful preacher. He told the following story on himself as an illustration of the power that lies in using root always have the effect he desired.

He had had what Methodist preachers call a particular "call" at one time," preaching in one of the smaller southern cities, and as soon as the service was over a number of men went to him to express their appreciation of his sermon. One woman in particular was very enthusiastic in its praise.

"Why, Bishop," she said, "you can never know what your sermon meant to me. It was just like water to a drowning man!"—Youth's Companion

Dante Gabriel Rossetti once showed Whistler a sketch, and asked his opinion of the picture.

"It has good points, Rossetti," said Whistler; "go ahead with it, by all means."

Later he inquired how it was getting along.

"All right," answered Rossetti, cheerfully, "I've ordered a stunning frame for it."

"Ah, one time the canvas appeared at Rossetti's house in Cheyne Walk, beautifully framed.

"You've done nothing to it since I saw it, have you?" said Whistler.

"No-o," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you'd like to hear it." He recited some lines of peculiar tenderness.

"Rossetti," said Whistler, as the recitation ended, "take out the picture and frame the sonnet."—Tit-Bits.

"Hubby, I've often heard you speak about your salad days."

"Yes, my dear.

"Can you help me make a salad for my reception? I must have one, and I know nothing about the dreadful things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Manitoba's Snakes

Where Myriads of Reptiles Hibernate During the Winter Months

A loathsome, wriggling, gleaming mass of viperous creatures, the quantity of reptiles within a certain cavern of a boulder-strewn gullyside, in Western Manitoba, is difficult of estimation.

Within the district of Clearwater, in southern Manitoba, are located a series of ravines, presumably formed by an ancient river of importance in prehistoric days. Deep and rugged hill sides bound them, not a few of which can be likened to canyons; devoid of vegetation, save a sprinkling of scrub oak, and a species of juniper. The Cypress, a fair-sized stream, meanders through the valley. At a distance of one-half mile from the village adjacent to the high treeridge, Clearwater, exists the cavern wherein snakedom possesses it hibernating retreat. A few residents of the surrounding countryside have witnessed the reptilian conglomeration; a greater number evince no intention of undertaking the visit.

My visit to the snakes was made on a bright day in spring, the snows of winter, outside of a few sheltered nooks, having been melted beneath the glowing sunshine of the western prairie land.

Out on the hillside, several of the more venturesome members of the viperous mass are noticed crawling upon the moss-covered boulders, apparently come forth to reconnoitre. The cavern's entrance, a black tangled "rope" of the slimy Garter snakes, is unobservable to force itself forward into the balmy atmosphere outside.

The opening into the horrible excavation displayed the presence of snakes in countless thousands; in many curious shapes, one particular instance was that of a vast number coiled together so as to resemble a large barrel. The sizes of the reptiles varied. Manitoba's snakes never assume the size of the pythonic monsters of the tropics. In no case did snakes exceed four feet in length. The garter snake occasionally measures a few inches shorter than this and the largest snakes of the cavern may have contained extremely large specimens, which at rare intervals are seen in various portions of Manitoba.

In the earliest years of Manitoba history the cavern in question was known to have existed. And observation has determined that the migratory instinct of the reptiles finds way to their place of hibernation occurs in the month of October, when the leaves in the surrounding district scattered in the autumn wind. Perchance many of the "colony" may crawl long distances from their haunts of summer quarters, others possibly do not wander far, but when frost and snow depart, and warm weather has appeared, will begin a general exodus from the cave to the meadows and forest glades.

A similar cavern is located in the valley of the Souris, Western Manitoba. Until about 1878, thirty-five years ago, a prodigious gathering of snakes annually hibernated in the excavation in the Stony Mountain locality, north of the city of Winnipeg. A large quantity of coal oil was utilized to exterminate this horrible den, a process which could easily be resorted to at the Clearwater and Souris Valley reptilian caverns, the only places of such horrible characteristics within provincial limitations today.—J. D. A. Evans.

One Source of Mexican Trouble

Nothing effective has ever been done for the education of the Mexican people. Such state schools as there are ineffective. The teachers themselves are rarely prepared to teach. The sons and daughters of the educated class do not go into the teaching profession. The Church has opposed the state schools, and the Church schools have been ecclesiastical, not human. The one chief university of Mexico, revived in 1910, once or twice suppressed, has finally lapsed. The incompetence of such educational institutions as have existed in Mexico is evidenced by the fact that from 80 to 85 per cent. of the population do not know how to read.—Outlook, New York.

Aiding the Farmers

Discussing the Federal Government's assistance to Eastern farmers, by which over $12,000,000 was advanced for seed grain relief, a Western banker is quoted in the annual number of The Monetary Times as follows: "Most of the farmers needing assistance were new men and not entitled to bank credit under any consideration. Their methods of farming so poor, we would not consider furnishing seed, as the only security we would get would be a part of next year's crop, and if there is a failure, the parties, not being responsible, our security would be worthless to us entirely. It seems to me that this class of missionary work has to be done by the Government, as it is out on a party in shape to protect itself against any emergency, and the raising of crops is of general value to the entire country as well as the individual receiving assistance."

Hidden in the Cornfield

"I must give," writes a correspondent, "some further details of the strange association — surely the strangest in the war — of cavalry and aeroplanes in the advance of patrols towards High Wood (the des Fourcaux). At the moment that the cavalry were debouching a pilot saw a group of Germans and their machine gun hidden in the corn. His only method of telling the cavalry of the lurking danger was to fly low and immediately open fire. His manoeuvre was absolutely successful. The machine gun in the corn was turned upon him, and the cavalry galloped up almost with impunity.

"It is a fine example of the selflessness, the impersonal heroism of this war that the cavalry do not yet know the name of their partner in this dashing little affair."

Expects Immigration Wave After War

Mr. John Aird Discusses National Affairs in London, Eng., Publication

Canada, the London illustrated weekly which devotes itself almost entirely to Canadian affairs, prints in a recent issue an important interview with Mr. John Aird, the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

As to the outlook for Canada on the conclusion of peace, Mr. Aird was rather optimistic.

"I think that after the war is over there will be a steady stream of immigration from Europe, and also from the United States," he said. "We certainly will not welcome to our shores those who are our enemies at the present day, as it will take a long time to forget what has happened, and particularly the blood and treasure that you Canadians have poured out on behalf of the Empire. People do not forget these things. There is a feeling in Canada that there will have to be legislation with regard to the class of individual that is allowed to come into the country. There will have to be a more rigid examination in order that undesirables may be kept out.

"I think there is a strong and growing feeling in Canada that it is absolutely right that Canada should be extended so as to take in Newfoundland, the West Indies and Australia, South Africa," remarked the banker. "There is no doubt that Australia and South Africa are going to be very desirous of territories as we have captured. Australia is not going to allow the captured Oceanic islands to be handed back to Germany, nor is South Africa to allow any portion in the southern part of that continent to be given to the Germans or anybody else. We are fighting to win this war, and it would be dangerous to weaken in the minds of people of the overseas portion of the Empire. We are not fighting because we want to add to our territories, but to keep the Empire and consolidate it.

"You remind me that although a very large number of Canadians of engaged securities and railway and industrial bonds are held in this country, there is a large number of more speculative investors who have put their money into land and building lots, and you ask what likelihood there is of prices returning to the boom figures of 1912-13," said Mr. Aird. "Well, while I do not wish to see them return to those prices. We would rather see a gradual improvement, and I think that has already commenced in actual city property—not in the outskirts—in places like Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria. Farm lands in the West, particularly those that are adjacent to railways, have held their value very well, and will continue to do so provided proper farming principles are followed, because such land has been bought at a very low rate, and at the existing price it is the interest on the money that is paid for it.

"The real estate situation of cities will be helped very much by immigration. Notwithstanding the war, we are getting quite a few people in this country from the United States. As I have already suggested, these are from the farming point of view the best class of immigrants we receive, from their knowledge of western climatic and farming conditions, and their possession of a certain amount of money."

The Lost Colonies

Theoretically, we have no desire to annex Germany's colonies, but as a matter of fact, they will have to be taken from her. Our South African fellow-subjects are not going to tolerate any blame for the eventual restoration of Southwest Africa or of East Africa to the hands of such bad neighbors as the Germans. The French again, are not likely to want to give back the Cameroon. In a word, the Union Jack will cease to fly in Africa. The Australians will see to it that it ceases to fly in New Guinea and the Pacific generally. Again, if anyone imagines that Japan is going to assent to Kiaochau being restored, he is labouring under a very strange delusion. Finally, though the British people want no annexations of themselves, Germany must hand over such portions of her fleet as remain intact after the war, with all fleet the island of Heligoland.—London Spectator.

Identifying Him

Ordinary concerts have grown rather stale in Middleton, where everybody knows what he can sing.

So a novelty was arranged, in which each performer was to appear in a fancy dress and sing a suitable song. The first items went off very well, although when Miss Anikie came on as a schoolgirl and sang the old ballad "For Ever and For Ever" the audience got nervous and thought she was going to die.

Then the village crier appeared in a sailor suit and sang the old "Asleep on the Deep" in a voice high-pitched and cracked.

"Who is he?" "What character does he represent," were the questions the listeners asked each other in turn.

Then came the usual voice from the rear of the hall, saying:

"Why, it's Sing-Bad the Sailor."—Chicago Ledger.

Dutch Submarine

The Dutch Government are gradually bringing into form a splendid fleet of submarines against the time when they will be forced to enter the war. The first of a series of seven was launched the other day at Feyenoord. Four others of a larger type will in a few months be ready for exercise. The Government have made a study of all types of submersibles and it is believed that they will introduce into their latest vessels two remarkable additions that will ensure a speedier and safer plunge.

Attitude of United States To Cause of Allies

The Hon. J. M. Beck Sees the Future Britain and America One in Interests and Sympathy

The Hon. James Montgomery Beck, a leading American lawyer and former assistant attorney-general, whose book on the war has had a wide popularity, speaking at Glasgow recently, referred appreciatively to the friendly attitude taken by the majority of the people of the United States towards the cause of the Allies in the war. British-American fraternity, which before the war was simply the sympathetic touch of kindred men with common ideals and common conceptions of liberty and humanity, had, he said, now grown into a corporation which had become a most vital fact for the future welfare of humanity. So far as there could be a reasonable and favorable prophecy that the time would come when justice would be vindicated throughout the world, this would be brought about by the co-operation and community of interests of these two great commonwealths, the great empire and the great republic. The action of Great Britain in unsheathing her sword for Belgium and her declaration that she would not suffer the democracy of France to perish beneath the iron heel of Prussian despotism, had, he said, won such admiration that it could possibly have done to commend her to the sympathetic and enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the American people. There never was a time when America, throwing aside the traditions of its past, with all was so open to a sympathetic understanding, which would one day ripen into an entente cordiale, as at the present moment. It was felt, however, that Great Britain had not wholly understood the attitude of the American people, nor what they had tried to do to help Great Britain. What they were begun there was a keen desire to know what would be the verdict of the United States, the greatest nation outside the arena of the conflict. That verdict was instantaneous, spontaneous and overwhelming. The great impartial jury of American citizens, excluding those of Teutonic origin, with an amazing approach to unanimity, declared that Britain, France and Russia were fighting for the basic rights of civilization, and that their sympathies were with them. Why, then, it might be asked, did this verdict not have greater concrete recognition in the attitude of the government? While the verdict was clear, decisive and overwhelming. The great impartial jury of American citizens, excluding those of Teutonic origin, with an amazing approach to unanimity, declared that Britain, France and Russia were fighting for the basic rights of civilization, and that their sympathies were with them. Why, then, it might be asked, did this verdict not have greater concrete recognition in the attitude of the government? While the verdict was clear, decisive and overwhelming, the great impartial jury was not a unanimous one. There was a considerable minority, also of non-Teutonic origin, who were opposed to the policy of isolation must be abandoned and that the commonwealth was to play its due part in this great empire of the English-speaking race. The great republic, Mr. Beck said, had made more than one sacrifice to Britain in this crisis, while the British navy had protected by supplying munitions. No doubt they had all profited indirectly by the protection which the trade had conferred. But there was another side to the question. Did they suppose the American people did not know that their action they had incurred the enmity of what was until very recently the most military power of the world? Americans knew when they sold the munitions that if Germany won the war, even if she was defeated in a draw they would be the next to be attacked. Mr. Beck concluded with declaring that the two great divisions of the English-speaking race should not misunderstand each other, because in the next 25 years were to be portentious years for civilization. The great empire and the great Republic would, he believed, become indissoluble, united in their interests, purposes and sympathy.

German Hatred Dying Down

Among Berliners, England remains the most hated enemy. And the hatred is real, it is, perhaps, as deep as ever, but it is no longer flamboyant.

On June 10, an English officer, on his way from one prison camp to another, unattended, in his English uniform, walked the length of Unter den Linden, took a cab, toured the city, and took count to his destination. No crowd followed him; he was not insulted; the Berliners merely looked after him curiously. That is moderate hating.

So writes one who has resided in Berlin for many years.

The Business Man (to applicant for a situation): Yes, we're shorthanded, but what use do you think you'd be in an office?

The Applicant: Well, Guv'nor, I'm not yer might call a oil-ground useful sort o' man—light a match for yer; old a door open; ring ther bell for ther lift; look an' see if it's left off rainin', and tell people yer out when yer ain't.—Sketch.

Steel Helmets

Are Saving Thousands of British Soldiers from Injury and Death

Fame awaits the man who resurrected the steel helmet. He's saved thousands of lives, writes W. S. Forbes, of the United Service.

The great Anglo-French offensive on the western front has served to confirm all that has been hinted about the ugly inverted soup-bowl headgear. In most every London hospital today are men who wore them in the "big push"—men who would'nt be there if they hadn't.

It is safe to say that thousands of British lives have been saved by the steel helmet during the last few weeks. Consequently thousands of slightly wounded men in London hospitals already are looking forward to the day when they'll return to the front.

An officer of the Royal Irish Rifles, formerly a London journalist, is thanking his helmet for the fact that he is merely a light casualty instead of a dead one. A bullet struck the steel hat at the band in front, ploughed a furrow along the slope and bent the visor nearly double. We badly bruised facial muscles was the only ill-effect.

Another of the Royal Scots, by virtue of his helmet and a strong frontal bone, completely stopped an enemy bullet. Just before his battalion left the trenches he peered over the parapet. A bullet struck the inverted rim of the helmet and thumped against the officer's forehead. The officer's brother, a fellow-officer near by tested his helmet with shrapnel. A jagged piece of steel crocheted off on one side and tore half the band off in the operation. Otherwise it would have been hail his head.

An officer of the Lincoln regiment in a big London hospital swears that the steel helmet saved his head from life-long headaches—thanks to a French comrade who had studied pictures of ancient warfare and was impressed with the headgear of sixteenth century warriors.

Steel hats press the head, are hot and close to be borne and chafe the chin with a leather strap. But Britishers just now—those who know—are thanking their lucky stars for having undergone the inconvenience.

"Mair Stir in Paris,"

A story worth repeating is going the rounds in Paris. It relates to a certain piper in the Scots Guards who was detailed with the first British contingents of British and Colonial troops taking part in the 14th of July celebrations. The British troops had a great reception. The streets through which these passed were thronged with enthusiastic spectators, who cheered the passing troops and pelted them with flowers. The piper in front of his men did not say much at the time, but he thought a great deal, and finally reached a decision of national importance. On the first opportunity he made inquiries of such French people as he could communicate with, as to the openings of a piper to a French gentleman after the war, and, being informed "much French," he said, "but I can play the pipes, and I can see there's mair stir in Paris than in Dalmellington."—From the Christian Science Monitor.

Would Be a Small Loss

A lady went into a chemist's shop one morning and laid down a prescription, which was duly dispensed. As the chemist was wrapping up the bottle the lady said:

"How much is the medicine, please?"

"It is three and sixpence," was the answer. The lady examined her purse.

"Oh, dear," she said, in surprise, "three shillings is all I have with me."

"Very well," observed the chemist, anxious to oblige. "You can pay the remainder the next time I call."

"But," pursued the lady, laughingly, "but—suppose I should die?"

"Oh, well then," said the chemist, still anxious to oblige, "it would only be a small loss!"—Exchange.

Annual Fire Losses

Sixty-four per cent. of all the fires in New York City in a year were in dwellings, most of them started in cellars and most in kitchens next in bedrooms.

Five thousand persons are killed and 50,000 injured yearly as a result of fire.

The annual average fire loss in Canada for the past three years has been $35,000,000. Add the cost of fire protection in excess of the losses paid, and the cost of maintaining waterworks and private fire protection, and aggregating a total annual cost of over $61,000,000. Those are colossal figures, and when you add to them the cost of fire waste in the United States, it makes a grand aggregate of $230,000,000 a year in the United States and Canada.

A Frenchman was waiting at a railroad station in Ireland when a couple of natives sat down beside him. Said one:

"Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmary I've been and I'm on me way back now to Kilpatrick."

"Ye don't say," said the other. "It's meself that's just after being down to Kilkenny and I stop here a bit before I go to Kilmoor."

"What assassins!" exclaimed the shocked Frenchman. "Would that I were safely back in France!"

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was a movement of surprise. Everybody craned forward to watch Paul, as he raised his voice and went on with increasing emphasis:

"I believe this so-called theft is not a theft at all; I believe it is a practical joke of a particularly weak and silly kind, that has been played on Mrs. Fincham. Of course, I may be wrong. But I've thought it all over, and I can think of any other way of accounting for what has happened. A thief wouldn't have taken part of the pearls, would he? He would have taken all. And no thief goes about—at least I should find it hard to believe that he did—armed with rows and rows of mock pearls to leave in the place of real ones."

There was already a movement of relief among his listeners. Any way out of the horrible difficulty was to be welcomed, and Paul heard murmurs of approval and acquiescence on all sides.

He went on:

"Well, then, Mr. Jackson, what I suggest is that you should give us all one week in which to find out who did this, who played this exceedingly bad joke. And depend upon it, if we all play detective together, before the week's out we shall have shamed the idiot who did this into confession —and restitution."

When he stopped there was an outburst. Everybody spoke at once, everybody jumped at the plan. Whether Mr. Jackson thought it on value or not, he presently agreed to try it; he would take no steps until a week had gone by, leaving Paul meanwhile to do what he pleased at the end of that time, if Paul's plan proved unsuccessful.

The party dispersed in a state of high excitement, some still smarting under a sense of the shame put upon them by their host's speech, some of the ladies inclined to be hysterical and some of the men resolved to leave the house that very day.

Calmer counsels, or curiosity, or the wish to stay where they were very comfortable, prevailed, however, and in the end everyone resolved to see it out.

Lady Ursula was overjoyed at her husband's action in this matter, and when he followed her upstairs, where she had gone to put on her hat and cloak for a walk to the nearest village, she threw her arms round his neck and kissed him joyfully.

"Oh, Paul," she whispered, "that was a splendid thought of yours! Splendid! It just relieved the tension and made us all feel more at ease. But do you really think it was a practical joke?"

"I'm sure I don't know. It flashed into my mind that it might be, with so many idle young fellows hanging about all with nothing better to do than amuse themselves.

"But it would be such a shocking breach of hospitality—of course, in a

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MADE IN CANADA
The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Shortage of Dyes

Pale Pink Postage Stamps for Lack of Dyes From Germany

Has anybody noticed that 2-cent stamps, in many cases, are now paler than usual, asks the Minneapolis Journal.

The answer is the European war, which has interfered with the importation of proper dyes from Germany. The bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, where the government makes all its postage and internal revenue stamps, is compelled to "get out" its German dyes, which it is able to secure in limited quantities, with dyes of domestic make and inferior quality, and the result is a 2-cent stamp which at times is several shades lighter than the one with which the public is familiar.

Late in 1914, when it became known that conditions in Europe would stop shipments of dyes to this country, the director of the bureau foresaw the embarrassment which not only the government, but the entire country, might experience if he were unable to get ink colors to print dollar bills and stamps.

Acting promptly, the director picked up all the available supplies of rose lake, chrome green, Prussian blue and Chinese blue. But even this foresight, which enabled the bureau to obtain a domestic supply, could not keep down war prices. The normal price of blue is 23 to 30 cents a pound, but the bureau has been paying as high as $1.80 a pound.

When the war began Germany and Switzerland produced most of the chemical colors of the world, the output of the former being nine times that of the latter. Switzerland, owing to the war measures agreed to by the Allies, has been forced as unable to market its dyes as Germany. England felt the dye shortage long ago, parliament having appropriated millions of dollars with which to set up and perfect domestic dye establishments. These are now getting on their feet and by the end of another year will be equipped to turn out all the colors found practical use. The United States, but without direct government aid, or even satisfactory promise of it, has been turning up dyestuffs plants which may prove adequate to meet American demands.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Still Bleeding Belgium

Whole of This Unhappy Country in Bondage to the Hun

The forcible removal out of their country of nearly ten thousand Belgians by the German authorities, presumably to be placed on German farms to aid in harvesting the crops, is only another instance of how the Kaiser is deliberately bleeding the conquered country. The whole country, indeed, is physically, if not technically, in bondage to the Hun. Its labor and capital are subject to any requisition the hated foreign authority that sits at Brussels chooses to make. Belgians may not be compelled actually to take arms against their own countrymen and the soldiers of the Allies, on the trench border, but they are forced to do military work behind the lines. The draft of ten thousand agriculturists for labor within German territory attracts attention because of its size. But the draining of the working population to release Germans for the army has been going on for some time.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Belgium's Princess

Little Princess Marie, the beautiful ten-year-old daughter of the King of the Belgians, has gone to learn the three "R's" at a convent on the east coast—to be more explicit, in Essex, where other daughters of Belgian refugees are getting their education. She is a jolly little creature, and something of a tomboy. She is the constant companion of her two brothers, Prince Leopold and Prince Charles when they are at home.

They Got Slapped for It

"You're sweet enough to eat," said he.

As on the porch they sat.

"The Skeeters think I am," said she, "They're giving proof of that."

There are scattered in all parts of France 700,000 persons waiting to return to their native towns in Picardy and Artois.

Germany's Food Restrictions

Eating of an Extra Egg a Crime Against the Fatherland

Adolph von Batocki, president of the German food regulation board, has issued an appeal to the women of rural Germany to divide their food with the women and children of the towns and cities, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

Herr von Batocki in his appeal says the harvest this year is in general abundant and that the cattle have recovered from the effects of the terrible scarcity of last winter caused by the failure of crops.

He admits restrictions everywhere are necessary, and all the more necessary the longer the war lasts. These restrictions must be increased for rural households. Anyone living on the land who consumes even half a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound more of butter, or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary, sins against the fatherland. An organization would be created in order to buy up all butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., that can be dispensed with in the country and use them to feed the big towns.

The army and the poorer families in

"Little can be accomplished by force or by continual increase of prices which have already become exorbitant for many of the poorer families. Only through rational, spontaneous, patriotic co-operation of the rural population can the object be attained."

Russia Will Have Grand Awakening

Peaceful Revolution Is Expected to do Great Things at Close of the War

Travellers coming from Russia, no matter of what nationality, talk of but one thing, the wonderful awakening of Russia. Americans, in particular, seem greatly impressed by the growth of national spirit in the half-medieval empire and are most sanguine as to its future.

Great as is the awakening already all agree that it is nothing to what will take place immediately after the war, when millions of soldiers return with the new outlook upon the world, new ideas, and new knowledge of civilized living. Russia, it is said, fully expects a revolution after the war, but the hope and belief is that it will be purely political and unattended by bloodshed and destruction.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Forests in Warfare

Many Uses of Wood and Brush in Modern Fighting

Commanders in France are taking full advantage of the wooded state of the country over which fighting is taking place, and forests are playing an important part in various tactical moves. Pierce lights for forests are of frequent occurrence, as such positions are a decided advantage to the army having possession of them. They offer a serious obstacle to the advance of the enemy, for troops cannot march, neither can artillery be rapidly transported through dense woods. What roads are available can also be simply blocked by a few fallen trees. The latter tactics are especially effective for covering a retreat.

Many batteries are now secreted in woods, away from the prying eyes of aerial scouts. The guns are placed in clearings and they send out shells in an upward direction, through holes in the foliage above. An army possessing a wood is, in fact, in as happy a position as if they were safely ensconced in a steel fort. They concentrate a destructive fire on an approaching enemy, and, being practically invisible, they are safe from a serious counter-attack. The only effective way of dislodging an army from a wood is to fire it, and burn the soldiers out. This is seldom done, however, as a hostile army covets the wood for its own purposes, and is not likely to destroy these fortifications of nature.

In the present war forests are proving invaluable as a means of concealing troops from air scouts. Infantry, cavalry and artillery can be secreted in their thousands in forests, and if the trees cover a long stretch of country the troops can advance to points of vantage safe from immediate attack or discovery by land or air scouts. Trees are also useful in providing wood for fuel and construction purposes. Modern armies would be helpless without workshops where rough wood can be sawn and cut into planks, and huts can thus be constructed and wood for aeroplanes provided.

"I hear that you called on your girl's father last night. How did he take your suit?"

"By the collar."—Boston Transcript.

"Making the Great Canada"

Presenting a Sublime Spectacle of Unselfishness and Devotion to Principle

The sacrifices that our big sister who lives next door to us in the north is making to do her share for the Mother Country in the present war of Europeans, are at least inspiring that they challenge the admiration of the world, says the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer. Nobody courts trouble, but everybody feels like cheering a plucky soul, who, being in trouble, goes sturdily about the task of forcing an honorable way out of it.

With Canada it is a simple matter of fighting from a sense of responsibility to the British Empire. Canada has not shirked that responsibility. She is not fighting because she loves war and enjoys the daily perusal of casualty lists. Her griefs are such that a people less staunch and loyal would be crushed under their weight. The war has dealt heavily with the great Dominion. She has given freely the best of her manhood to the British cause—a sublime spectacle of unselfishness and devotion to principle.

Her reward? There must be a reward for such heroic sacrifice. It will probably come from the fact that a great sorrow binds those who feel it closer and closer together. The war is a bitter trial to the Canadian spirit, but the trial will leave the Dominion eventually a stronger, greater country than ever. Canada is suffering much, but she suffers uncomplainingly and the tempering process of affliction, added to the cohesive influence of a great cause that demands universal sacrifice on the part of her sons, will mean a country more glorious when the days of trouble are past.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Russian Jews To Be Recruited in Great Britain

There Are Large Numbers of Them Who Escaped Service in Their Own Country

A middle way has been found toward solution of the problem of what to do with many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews who are living in Britain, having escaped military service in the Czar's army, and not coming under the British conscription laws. In London, Manchester, Liverpool and other big cities, whole colonies of these exist, a large proportion of them of military age, who naturally came to be regarded with favorable eye by their English neighbors, whose men were engaged in war work.

After some agitation, the government proposed to enact a law whereby Russian Jews of military age would be forced to enlist in the British army under the threat that if sent back to Russia, where they would be liable to heavy penalties as defaulters from military service. This project aroused a storm of disapproval, though ably defended by Sir Herbert Samuel.

Sir Herbert, while not withdrawing the original proposals, has now hit upon a compromise. He suggests persuasion are to be substituted for force and threatening. A responsible committee of leading Jews, headed by Herbert announces, has been formed which will conduct an active recruiting campaign in London and other centres among the foreign Jewish people and definite inducements will be held out to them voluntarily to enlist. There is the idea of forming a special Jewish corps.

The Skirl of the Bagpipes

During an attack on a village, two lieutenants, a sergeant and a piper of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders got detached from the main advance in the smoke and darkness and found their way by mistake into the main street of the village, that their battalion had entered at the other end and were bombing a large party of the enemy towards them. The piper was carrying bombs, with which he attacked the enemy in the rear, the lieutenants firing their revolvers. "ELP," cried the piper, "but our lads will be taking us for Boches, too," to obviate which he began playing the regimental skirl and kept it up until the cheering Scots had routed the enemy.

Searchlights at Gibraltar are so powerful that the whole passage to the African coast is visible all through the night.

Why "Anuric" is an INSURANCE Against Sudden Death.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headaches, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery, "Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar; besides being absolutely harmless it is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the urinary valves of any sandy substance which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY

Come with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufactures rich red blood which feeds the heart, nerves, brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint.

Side Jobs Barred

Civil Servants Will Have to Stick to Regular Employment

It is understood that the minister of finance has under consideration a rule which will put a stop to the practice common among civil servants of doing little side jobs during their spare time in order to earn extra money. The reason for this step, it is pointed out, is because at this particular time, when the government is employing large numbers of extra clerks, the civil servants should concentrate their minds entirely on the work which the government is paying them to do.

As a result of the growing shortage of labor of every kind, the regulations governing the maximum age of candidates for admission to the civil service have been dropped. An order-in-council has been passed to the effect that during the continuance of the war a candidate for examination and appointment to the civil service will not be ineligible by reason of the fact that his age is greater than 35 years.

The Cause of Appendicitis Now Definitely Known

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physics don't use a cheap drastic pill—get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the formula of one of the greatest physicians, Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach and bowels, relieve and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills by purifying your blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and give a keen appetite. Be wise and be successful at Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere in 25c boxes, with yellow cover; get the genuine.

Green Soldiers

Does everybody understand about green soldiers?

Most persons do. But some don't and should be told that a soldier to be fit for service must be trained to the top of training. He should not only have learned drill, the use of weapons, how to march and camp and all that, but should have so hardened and developed his body by exercise that it will endure almost any severe exertion without injury. In training a hunter they begin by giving him short walks. Then in several weeks to get even an experienced horse so he can go fast and far across country.

In training college boys for football or rowing, the preliminary exercises are not severe. They are carefully trained boys boat races and football are dangerous.

So are military exertions dangerous to untrained soldiers. Their bodies must get used to a new diet; their muscles to new exercises. Even their minds have to be adjusted. A soft, new soldier is a military baby. He needs a nurse.—From Life (New York).

Increasing Storage Capacity

More Elevators Are Being Built to Handle the Western Crops

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., a farmers' organization whose activities extend over the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, has let the contract for the erection of a new storage elevator at Fort William, with a 300,000 bushel capacity. Fort William already has 19 elevators, with a total storage capacity of 26,940,000 bushels, of which none of which is a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, and for which it expects to have sufficient liquid capital to pay out of its own funds without borrowing. Three large interior terminal elevators were constructed by the Canadian Government last summer, at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, with a capacity of 1,750,000 bushels in the first case and 3,500,000 bushels each in the other two. A certain amount of last year's crop was handled at these three points. This year, however, will see that amount greatly augmented.

A new feature will mark the handling of the 1916 Western Canadian grain crop, anticipating the westward movement of grain to the Pacific coast and thence through the Panama Canal, the Dominion Government has erected a large elevator at Vancouver, B.C., through which it is not idle to suppose a proportion of the grain shipments destined for Europe will this year pass. This new elevator has just been taken off the contractors' hands by the Dominion Grain Commission.

At the end of April, 1915, the total elevator capacity of Western Canada, according to the joint tariff published by the Canadian railways, was 148,435,000 bushels. With the additions made that are referred to above it is probable we have not been announced, it is safe to assume that this year the elevators of Western Canada will be capable of storing 155,000,000 bushels. The flour milling capacity of the country in the summer of 1915 was 59,000 barrels per day and a corresponding increase in this direction is also to be looked for.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Church Union at the Front

A Baptist chaplain says: "Communion at the front is a pathetically simple thing. I wish you could have been at my last. A lad asked me to hear his confession, and when we commenced several devoutly crossed themselves as they took bread and wine. To me it was a fine big for one distinctions, and men never ask if the Communion is according to the Church of England. I wonder if we shall learn the lesson and prepare a welcome worthy of the lads who are sacrificing as things. We are one out here. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

All Night with Asthma.

Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for a day of business and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

The "Back Number"

A merchant who fails to use newspaper advertising is termed a "back number" by Henry C. Brown, advertising manager for te Victor Talking Machine Company. He cites interesting instances of firms who would not part with the ownership of their trade-marks for millions of dollars.

It lies within the power of any dealer to mount to great heights as a captain of industry if he will use newspaper advertising judiciously, he declared.—Kingston Whig.

He Got His Interview

The quick wit of a travelling salesman was severely tested one day. He went into the office of the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by glass partitions. When the clerk had handed the card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear the card into two and throw it in his waste basket.

When the youngster returned with the information that his chief would not see him, the salesman told the boy to go back and get his card.

The boy returned with a nickel and the message that the card was torn up. Giving him another card, the man said coolly:

"Go back and tell your boss that I sell two cards for five cents."

He got his interview and sold his goods.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

J. D. A. EVANS
CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.
Teacher of English in All Branches
Correspondence Course to Suit Actual Requirements of the Pupil.
Moderate Fee.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army and Navy experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness of Antityphoid Vaccination.
Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than Smallpox.
Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Here you are" Typhoid" telling of Typhoid Typhoid, results from us; and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCERS VACCINES & SERUMS USED U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE NEW PROPRIETARY MEDICINE Act, 8 & 9 Geo. V. Cap. 37.
THERAPION
Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, BLADDER, KIDNEY TROUBLES, PILES. Either by DROPPERFUL or MAIL. $1. POST 2 CTS. Can be obtained in Canada only of CLARKE'S LABORATORY, TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, WINDSOR, ONT. Beware of imitations. THERAPION IS PURELY VEGETABLE. SAFE TO TAKE. LASTING CURES. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BELL GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A 50/5, reliable regulating medicine. Three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. Ottawa Branch

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York
Austin's Pioneer Dog Remedies

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash with a sponge. Sold by best stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
57 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Safety First

Campaign Initiated to Prevent Reckless Driving Over Railway Crossings

The tragic frequency of collisions between automobiles and railway trains at railway crossings is being met with boldly by the Long Island Railway, which has initiated a striking poster campaign showing the recklessness with which motorists ignore all danger signs, not only at their own risk, but often at the cost of many other lives. Fall Mighty Soon Them—We Can't," is one particularly vivid picture showing a touring auto with brilliant headlights dashing past a signal in front of a passenger train. Automobile associations all over the country are being urged to join in the hope that a concerted effort may be made to stop this reckless practice of driving over railway crossings. Canadian automobile associations might well take this lesson from the United States, as accidents of a similar nature in this country are by no means rare. A train moves faster than the motorist may calculate. Another poster has the caption, "We Can't Stop the Horses," and shows a driver asleep with his team about to run through the gates.

Grounds for Divorce

Mrs. Newly-wed (weeping): "Henry, I am sure I have grounds for a divorce! I am positive that you have deceived me!"

Mr. Newly-wed: "What in the world do you mean? What have I done to arouse such a suspicion?"

Mrs. Newly-wed (weeping harder): "I—I saw a memorandum in your pocket this morning to—to buy some new ribbons for your typewriter!"

in SHOE POLISHES
BLACK · WHITE · TAN
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
10c F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, Canada 10c

A New Stock of Footwear

has just arrived consisting of a complete line of Fall and Winter Goods. Rubber goods all Guaranteed No. 1 grade. Prices right. Call and see them, it will pay you to let us supply your needs in this line.

A few Bargains in Odd Lines in Leather Footwear

HARNESS DEPARTMENT

Our Robes, Blankets, Bells and everything you need in Harness goods are of the best. Foot Warmers and bricks for same always in stock. - - - - -

Munson Shoe and Harness Store

MUNSON - - ALBERTA

DONT FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

Please notify

CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON,
Howard Shutchbury, Secy.

OR

WAR VETERANS' CLUB CALGARY.
Wm Alsdorf, Assf. Secy.

We Print

Butter Wrappers

At the Following prices:

100	$1.00
250	1.75
500	2.50
1000	3.50

Send in your orders

The MUNSON MAIL

Munson - - - Alta.

JOB PRINTING

Letterheads
Billheads
Statements
Envelopes
Looseleaf Accounts Sheets
Posters
Dodgers
Blotters
Butter Wrappers
Visiting Cards
Invitation Cards
Tickets
Receipts
Counter Check Books
Private Greeting Cards

and any other printing that can be turned out in a first-class country office.

Prices Reasonable

THE

Munson Mail

Munson - Alta.

. THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

N. R Gray of Delia was in town yesterday.

D. H. McDermid made a business trip to Calgary this week.

Mrs. B. Miller was a visitor in Calgary this week.

Miss Meda Gibb spent a few days in Calgary this week.

P. A. Woodlock, homestead inspector, was in town Wednesday.

Jas. Copo was a business visitor in Calgary Tuesday.

Born—On Monday, September 25, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gibb, Munson, a daughter.

A very successful dance was held in the Gartley school house on Friday evening.

G. W. Carruthers, wife and little son, Floyd, spent Sunday with friends in Drumheller.

T. R. Hughes left on Sunday night for Paynton, Sask., to visit his parents before reporting for duty in the 175th battalion.

Miss Bertha Clark, of the Royal Bank staff, left on Wednesday for a few days visit with friends in Calgary.

The first load of grain of the new crop was brought in by W. Sharpe today and delivered to the Farmers Elevator.

Several threshing outfits started up in this locality this week. This is about four weeks later than threshing started last year.

J. H. Hunter, of Drumheller, has opened a butcher shop in the Dunford block. The business will be in charge of Jno. D. Piche.

S. D. Carpenter, who enlisted some time ago in the 175th Battalion, left for Sarcee camp on Saturday to report for duty.

Rev. J. G. Rogers was called to Edmonton to confer with other District secretaries of Northern Alberta on the enlargement of the Social Service Home in Edmonton.

The Munson Woman's Institute will hold their next meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 4th, in the M. E Church. All ladies are invited to be present.

Chas. Thompson and wife of Craigmyle, motored in on Saturday to meet the former's two sisters who came down on the Edmonton train.

Pte. Wm. Booth of the 151st Battalion, was in town Sunday Billie was a member of the 137th but took sick and was in the hospital for several weeks and was transferred to the 151st.

It is reported that the German Merchant Submarine Bremen has been captured by the British and is now being held in one of the ports in England. The cargo consists of dyestuffs and diamonds and is valued at $25,000,000.

On the train the other day, a soldier in kilts was sitting opposite a man in civilian attire, who observed that his knees must be very cold in the keen weather prevailing. "Not half so cold as your feet" was the sharp rejoiner.

A very interesting pamphlet dealing with that new Mecca of the land seeker, the Peace River country, has just been issued by the Department of the Interior, through its Railway Lands Branch, and a copy can be obtained free by writing the above department at Ottawa.

Hugh Skinner, the Ford dealer, unloaded a shipment of six Ford Touring cars this week and has one on display in his garage. The new 1917 car runs more to the popular stream line effect in style of body and is much better looking than any of the older models.

All persons interested in the promoting of the social and intellectual life of Munson and district are asked to meet on Tuesday evening next at 8 p. m. in the Methodist church. Please try and be present and see if we cannot make the "other fellow's life" happier.

Dr. Gibson has purchased one of the new Ford Touring cars from Hugh Skinner, the Ford dealer.

Among the recent births reported is a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stickney of Morrin.

Mrs. L. O. Wisler came up from the States recently and is visiting with Mrs. T. Whyte.

A. M. Vallery and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. Turnbull, left today for a trip to Calgary travelling by motor car.

The 151st and 175th Battalions left Calgary on Tuesday for overseas. There are around thirty-five Munson boys in the 175th.

You are cordially invited to hear a sermon based on the words "I am sorry," on Sunday night next. A bright hour of worship and praise. Anthem by the choir.

Bert Dawn and wife returned a few days ago from a trip to Three Hills. Mr. Dawn has been suffering from stomach trouble for the past two weeks and is unable to look after the dray business at present.

The ladies of the Red Cross Sew-Guild at their meeting yesterday decided that they would send Christmas presents to the boys from Munson District, who are serving with the Canadian troops overseas, the presents to be in the form of Christmas stockings.

The British Columbia Government announces that on Oct. 9th, there will be thrown open for settlement in central British Columbia two separate tracts of land containing 400 homesteads of 160 acres each. Applications for the land have to be made through the office of the B. C. Government agent at Fort Fraser as most of the land in question is in that vicinity.

Held Road Meeting

A very lively meeting was held in the Munson Hotel on Wednesday evening when the citizens met to further discuss the question of roads leading into the town. Geo. McTaggart, Government Supervisor of roads, was present and it was pointed out to him that appropriations had been made for grading a road south from the main road two miles east of town, and some of the main traveled roads had been neglected. On being asked about getting the slough graded near the Shapcott farm, he said a petition would have to be sent in to the department before the work could be taken up.

The roads leading into town from the west, north and south have just been put into good shape by the Government road gang, and Mr. McTaggert explained that to keep them in good condition they must be dragged, and advised the meeting to arrange to have a local man do this work. He offered to furnish a drag for this purpose.

The "Mail" has just received a shipment of school scribblers, pens, pencils, drawing books, crayons, rulers etc. Also sell typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, fountain pen ink, writing pads, papeteries and envelopes of all kinds

MARKET REPORT

Wheat

No 1 Nor	$1.42
No 2 "	1.39
No 3 "	1.34
No 4 "	1.27
No 5 "	1.19
No 6 "	1.06
Feed	.88

Red winter wheat 4c under other prices.

Oats—

No 2 C W	.41
Extra No 1 Feed	.38
No 1 Feed	.37

Flax—

No 1 C N W	1.75
No 2 C W	1.72
No 3 C W	1.42

Barley—

No 3	.69
No 4	.65
Feed	.58

Produce—

Butter, No. 1	.23
Eggs, strictly fresh	.27½
Potatoes	1.00

HARVEST SEASON SPECIALS

Old English Grey Graniteware
Cheaper than Tinware

Binder Whips - 35c each

We have just received a large shipment of select Hickory and Ash Woodenware from Ontario
—— Everything in ——

Fork Handles, Eveners, Single and Double Trees
These are the best value we have ever been able to offer you

Threshers Supplies OF ALL KINDS

Oak Tanned Leather Belting Pulley Lagging
Lace Leather etc. Pipe fittings of all kinds
Batteries Grease cups etc. All at the old prices

See our new High Oven Range--Ranges of all kinds at anti-war prices

HATS

We have a large stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats which have to go. Call and examine them and get our prices. . . .

Leather Gloves

Exceptional values--very large stock to choose from

McConkey & Bowey

Carload of Wood

Will arrive this week and will be delivered anywhere in town for . .

$4.00 PER LOAD

This wood is cut in 12 inch lengths all ready for the stove. ORDER EARLY

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Munson - - - Alberta

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Hardware Specials

Bundle Forks	$ .75
Yellow Jacket Tank Hose	9.00
Standard Tank Hose	7.00

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TO THE DAIRY TRADE
WE SELL

3 Gallon Crock Churns	$1.10
4 " " "	1.25
5 " " "	1.45
6 " " "	1.65
No. 1 Barrel Churn	6.25
" 2 " "	7.25
" 3 " "	8.25

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